Vost Supplies of Provisions Piled Up at the Port-Dwellings of Well-to-Do Residents -Scrupulously Clean Streets-High Prices for Luxuries-The People Astonished by Our Great Demand for Ice Cream-They Supply It with Alacrity and Much Profit.

ING THE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 4.-The greatest activity prevails in Ponce. It is safe to say that nothing of the sort has ever prevailed here be-fore. The proneness of the Spaniard to proerastination is proverbial, but the Spaniard in Spain is a model of alertness when compared with his West Indian descendant, who has grown up under the languor-inducing rays of the tropical sun. Even the word "mañana," such a favorite with his ancestors, has dropped into disfavor with the Porto Rican as conveying the idea of an entirely uncalled-for degree of punctuality. But the advent of the Yankee has shanged all this. Already the sleepy inhabitants have caught, in some degree, the spirit of that tireless energy which has come to be regarded as among the most prominent traits the American people. It is, no doubt, a little too early to prophesy that our new citizens will ever become "hustlers" in the full sense of the term; but it is nevertheless true that they are receiving an object lesson, and it is easy to see that they are profiting therefrom.

The first thing that impresses a newcomer is that there are no idlers in the army of invasion, and that the work of occupying a hostile country is no sinecure. The harbor is at all times filled with transports and supply ships, dis-charging troops, provisions and munitions of The Custom House wharf, upon which all of our soldiers are landed, presents a busy scene. Lighters, one after the other, come alongside to unload, in tow of steam launches from the men-of-war in the harbor. The work performed by the soldiers is shared by the sailors of the fleet. From early daybreak the latter are engaged in landing their brothers in arms in cutters, whaleboats and lighters. A naval officer is in each steam launch, who directs the work of towing and landing. Vast quantities of provisions are systematically piled up unser a shed on the wharf. Everything conceivable has been thought of and provided for. A visitor is at once struck with the great variety of the needs of an army. Stacked up in regular piles are more than 500,000 rounds of 30-calibre ammunition for the Krag-Jörgensen, put up in wooden boxes holding 1,000 rounds each; while close at hand is an equal number of zes containing 45-calibre ammunition for the Springfield. And more of both are arriving every hour! Tons upon tons of corned beef, roast beef, pork and beans, tomatoes, hardtack, coffee, corn and other vegetables, all in tins. Besides, there are thousands of bales of hay and wagonloads of oats in bags for the horses and mules. The amount of this store seems never to diminiah, and the pile seems to main always of the same size. This is because the amount being received from the constantly arriving steamers is about equal to that being hauled in earts to the various camps and storehouses in the field. Army wagons arrive by the hundred. They are taken apart for convenience in stowage in the ships and are towed ashors in this condition on the lighters. Upon reaching the wharf a squad of soldiers jumps into the lighter and passes up the four wheels and the axles. These are rapidly assembled by other soldiers, and when the body of the wagon is holsted out it is lowered not position and secured to the springs, and a complete vehicle stands ready for use on the wharf. It is immediately seized by another gang, hauled under the shed, and the work of loading it with provisions, ammunition, or other stores goes on while the horses are being hitched to the shafts. In an inconceivably short time the newly arrived wagon has been loaded and hauled away to the camp.

This assembling of wagons goes on unceasingly. In addition to the wagons brought by the ships a number of native carts and other vehicles have been requisitioned by the arms ed into the service of transferring stores from the wharf to the samps, to follow in the wake of the troops as they advance into the country. These carts are hauled by oxen, also seized by Gen. Miles's orders. The army wagons proper are hauled by Government mules. The most difficult problem that confronts the workers on the wharf is the landing of the artillery. en ingeniously solved by a system of blocks and tackles, combined with inclined planes, up which the fieldpieces and heavier lighters is under the direction of an officer known as the "beachmaster." This is Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, United States Navy, who has rendered very efficient service, and will, it is rumored, receive the personal thanks of Gen.

After leaving the wharf the first thing that strikes the eye of the newcomer is the On House, upon which is proudly displayed the American flag. This is the headquarters of Gen. Miles. In it are offices for the various members of his staff, a telephone, telegraph and cable office, and a "cambio," or money exshange office. The entrance is guarded by sentries, and admission is denied to all excep ing on business. In these offices the plans of the campaign are worked out to a nicety and all contingencies have been provided for. Upon the roof is a signal station for communicating with the men-of-war and transports in the harbor and with other signal sta-tions in the surrounding hills.

The signalling with the fleet is carried on by the wigwag code, while the heliograph is used with other stations. From the roof a fine view of the harbor is presented. It cannot be described as an excellent harbor, being actually little more than a roadstead. However, it affords a fairly safe anchorage. Within plain sight are the convoying men-of-war, the Columbia, Terror, Prairie, and Wasp. Transports are coming and going at all times. The large transport Massachusetts is aground near the entrance and the work of lightening her is being proceeded with. She will be towed int deep water in a day or so by the collier Saturn of the navy. The Massachusetts greatly re-sembles the transport Houmania, which ounded in Guanica harbor and was towed off by the Columbia.

The utmost harmony prevails between the army and navy authorities. Gen. Miles has only to express a wish to Capt. Ludlow of the Terror, the senior naval officer present, to have t carried out. Signals are frequently exchanged between the army headquarters and the Ter-ror. Capt. Sands of the Columbia is senior to Capt. Ludlow, but is prevented by sickness from performing the duties of senior officer.

After passing through the Custom House door one finds himself in the main street of the small village which serves as the port of entry, or "playa," as it is termed. The city of Ponce is about three miles inland. It is best to exchange American money into Spanish silver in the cambio in headquarters building. The rate of exchange is not fixed, but is in the neighborhood of two Spanish for one American dollar. The Spanish dollars are termed "pesos," but the coin most used is a twenty-cent piece called the "peseta" and pronounced "pesay'ta." The only mode of conveyance to Ponce is by carriage. The fare found close to headquarters, and their drivers. road stations in New York, manage, neverthe less, to make considerable noise, as they chat-ter in Spanish, with which is already mixed a sprinkling of English. Upon one of these carringes was conspicuously displayed a large

placard announcing: This carriage is patronized by Gen. Miles." This is quite a commendable piece of enterprise, and one which shows that the Porto Rican will soon pick up pointers from associuring with Yankees! The road to Ponce is a good one. On the way I passed many wagons

PEN PICTURES OF PONCE, all the prominent points sentries are posted with loaded rifles. Squads are marching here and there, always in well-formed ranks and with military precision. It is surprising how THE SLEEPY NATIVES ARE CATCErapidly our citizen soldiers have see themselves to their new duties. It is not easy to distinguish the regular from the volunteer, unless near enough to recognize the arm car-ried. The regulars are provided with the Krag-Jörgensen, while the volunteers, as a rule, are

armed with the Springfield. The country one passes through on the road to Ponce is a very lovely one, and the soil is amazingly fertile. Sugar cane, tobacco, bananas, and all sorts of tropical fruits flourish. Many varieties of fruits grow wild, and none requires much cultivation. The heat is quite ntense in the valleys, but even there the roads are sheltered by shade trees, and in the surounding hills it is said to be reasonably cool. Houses are to be found on each side of the road. These are country residences of the wealthier merchants in Ponce and are called quintas," pronounced "keen'tas." The quintas are one-storied houses, set back some distance from the road and surrounded by groves of fruit trees and by flower gardens. In not a few cases fountains are kept constantly playing in front of the houses.

A mile or so from Ponce is a large camp of regulars. This is situated in a broad, level plain, near the road, with a running stream of fresh water close at hand. It is a model camp in every particular. The regular soldier has reduced camp-making to a science. The rows of shelter tents are in perfect alignment. The distance between the tents is constant, as is also the interval between rows. tents occupied by the privates are very small, merely shelter tents, because the camp is not a permanent one. The tents occupied by the officers are slightly larger. The entire camp looks nest and businesslike, and all its inmates appear comfortable. And right here is another feature in which the regular shows his superiority to the volunteer. The latter has not quite learned the art of staking out a camp, and he does not seem as nuch at home in the narrow limits of a tent as does his fellow soldier in the regular army. The regular, moreover, is master of the methods of camp cooking, and has learned from long experience just how to serve Government rations in the most palatable form. The colunteers, however, are rapidly learning to make the best of camp life. As I passed, wo troops of United States cavalry were drawn up in line, having just been inspected by Gen. Miles. The General was seated on a magnificent bay horse and was accompanied by his entire staff. He wore the new brown canvas uniform of the army, the two large silver stars of a Major-General showing promiently on the collar of his coat. He is in per feet health, and is said to have actually gained n weight since leaving Washington. He has grown brown from exposure to the sun.

A very short time after leaving the limits of the camp I arrived in Ponce. This is one of the principal cities of the island, and only less important than San Juan. Its population has sever been accurately determined, being given in the salling directions as 17,000 and in the local newspapers as 40,000. It is probably less than 25,000. The houses are all of one story and the streets are narrow. It is a typical Spanish town, and the invariable plaza is situated nearly in the centre. The principal street runs along one side of the plaza, and not far distant is the Hotel Français, the largest hotel in the place. While far from palatial, this hos-telry is fairly comfortable. Its office and dining rooms are at present thronged from morning until night by officers of the force occupyng the city and by war correspondents. The streets of the city are kept scrupulously

forced. Excellent health prevails in the army and in the town. A gay spectacle is presented every afternoon. American soldiers are everywhere, the volunteers being in the majority. Those not on duty go anywhere they please in the city during certain hours. This permission is taken advantage of by all, and thousands are throng the stores and cafés and are liberal cusomers. Occasionally one meets a squad on duty, parching to relieve certain posts and one is cound to admire the military bearing of the eitizen soldiers. I saw several such squads, but, although I looked carefully, I observed no instances of their talking or skylarking in ranks. Those on duty seem impressed with the responsibility of their positions. In the centre of the plaza is a very ornate building, which reminds one of the pagodas depicted in Japanese pictures. This was formerly a band stand, but is now occupied as quarters by a company of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. se men are much envied by all their comrades, for the band stand furnishes most excellent quarters. It has a circle of chairs for remark, by the troops when off duty. The roof keeps out the rain and the floor makes a luxurious bed for the weary soldier just relieved from

sentry duty. The natives are, upon the whole, exceedingly friendly, and almost all of them welcome the American army. The flag is voluntarily displayed from many of the principal stores. If there are any Spanish flags in the city they are kept carefully concealed. In the stores American goods are sometimes to be found, particu larly in hardware stores. All fabrics, foods and luxuries, however, have been imported from Europe, mostly from Spain. The Spanish Government forces its colonies to import from home by levying a heavy discriminating duty upon all goods not Spanish. Prices are very high, no withstanding which fact business is brisk. The soldiers are good customers and buy all sort of curios as souvenirs for friends at home. The officers, too buy considerable quantities of light undercloth ing. It is safe to say that there has never before been as much money in circulation bere All the merchants favor annexation.

The city is policed by soldiers, assisted by the native police, who have been retained by order of Gen. Miles on account of their int mate knowledge of the populace. The streets always present a most orderly appearance. There is, generally speaking, no drunkenness worth mentioning. This is, perhaps, in part attributable to the very wise order of Gen. Wilson prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants after 2 P. M. every day. Sentries make frequent inspections of all cafes to enforce obedience to this order, which is conspicuously posted in every café-translated into Spanish, and which is most religiously observed. I tried in a dozen cafés to obtain a drink shortly after 2, but without success, although I set back my watch and resorted to various other ruses These people have lived all their lives in fear of the military power, and every order issued by the commander of the army will be obeyed at least as carefully by the townspeople as by the soldiers themselves. It is to be regretted that Col. Boosevelt is not here. He would be pleased to find one place where the bartenders do not try to evade the law.

There is something very sad about a military funeral. One passed me in the street. Every soldier and every native reverently uncovered as the cortege passed by. First came a band playing a dirge, then a platoon of soldiers marching in slow time, with arms reversed. and last of all the body of the dead soldier. borne in a large army wagon, alongside of which marched the six pallbearers. Upon inquiry I ascertained that Sergt. Stafford was dead. He was enlisted in the regular army, but was serving as an in-structor with the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, and the funeral escort and firing party were furnished from that regiment. Sergt. Stafford was shot through the breast with a Springfield rifle in the hands of a comrade who was at the time under the influence of liquor. The man who killed him is a volunteer. and he is now under arrest in the city jail, which has been converted into a military prison.

There is no antagonism whatsoever between volunteers and regulars. Indeed, the volunteers are more bitter in their denunciation of this crime by one of their number than the regulars, who are inclined to be less severe. After 2 P. M. there is a great demand in all the cafes for ice cream. The shopkespers regard this as a national failing of Americans. and earts leaded with army supplies. Amerians, gard this as a national failing of Americans, sau soldiers are to be found everywhere. At

soldiers for this grateful refreshment. It is the custom in Spanish and Portuguese towns serve ice cream in the evening only, there being ordinarily no call for it until after sunset A portion is very small, quite too small for the healthy American appetite, and the average soldier puts away three or four plate-fuls with astonishing rapidity. The café keepers at first demurred against such an unheard-of thing as "helados" (ice cream) in the afteroon, but they were forced to yield to the demand. Every freezer in town was purchased and orders have been sent to St. Thomas for more. As soon as one freezerful is made it is sold, and the work of freezing is kept up all afternoon, to the great profit of the trade. Here s another example of the readiness of our new citizens to accommodate themselves to Ameri-

THEY THINK US GIANTS.

n-Mouthed Wonder in Porto Rico Over

the Size of Our Men and Mules. PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 4.—The people of this part of the island look upon Americans as a race of giants, and they seem to have a firm conviction that not only are we a great nation and a big people, but that everything connected with us is made upon the same grand

There are good ressons for their baying ar rived at these conclusions. The first troops which landed at Port Ponce were the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and these were followed by the Second Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania. Probably nowhere in the whole army could one find a similar number of men of equal stature. The Wisconsin men are particularly large, and each one of them would make just about two of the Porto Riconians. These natives are a little people and lightly built. Many of the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania men stand two inches or more

above six feet in height. It happens, also, that many of the members of Gen. Wilson's staff are large men, and some of them, like Capt. A. P. Gardner and Lieut. Fred S. Titus, are noted as athletes,

With these big men and officers to furnish them their first impressions, the coming of our orses and mules and wagons clinched the idea that we were gigantic without any loophole for argument. The Porto Riconians have plenty of horses and mules, but every one of them eems to come of a race which was stunted ages ago. That they are tough and servicea ble every one agrees, but the horses and mules also are but little larger than a good-sized donkey. The horses are thin and agile, and the Spanish thoughtlessness, which is equivalent to cruelty, keeps them goaded along so that hey never have time to pick up flesh.

The mules which we brought are particularly ine specimens of our native product, and as hundreds after hundreds of them were landed, hitched to army wagons and set to work, the natives stared and stared at them in wonder. They could be heard talking of the great size and strength of the animals as one passed along the streets, but it was not until yesterday that any of them took means to show his as-

Among the big and handsome men of Gen. Wilson's staff is Major Hoyle, the ordnance officer. He is tall, and although trim in figure, olid. He stepped into a native shop yesterday to get some matches. After he had been waited on, and was about to go out, the proprietor beckoned to him. The gesture, Major Hoyle says, was such as a back-country storekeeper in America would use to indicate that he wanted you to step into a back room and try a nip of moonshine whiskey. Major Hoyle says he has accepted such invitations frequently, but upon this occasion it was his intention to refuse, and he was brushing up the Spanish in his mind to say so when the man's manner overcame his scruples and he followed him in. They went through a winding passage, and presently emerged into a back apartment. Here, however, instead of finding a bottle with whisker clear as water, such as the moonshiner makes, there stood some plat form scales, and the shopkeeper, with anxious ned for Major Hoyle to step upo it. Major Hoyle may have been disappointed. but he did not betray it, and being good natured he got moon the scales. The native manipulated the weights until the scale balanced at 195 pounds. Then with wide open eyes he looked over the fine proportions of the Major, and exclaimed in wonder, "Mucha!

TEXAS IMMUNES ANGRY.

Talk of Lynching a New Orleans Editor Be cause They Can't Go to Cuba.

NEW OBLEANS, LA., Aug. 16 -New trouble has arisen over the two regiments of immunes now here, one white, the other colored. The white regiment, the First United States Volunteers, to have left for Santiago to-morrow on the Berlin. Yesterday the negroes, the Ninth United States Volunteers, were substitoted and the whites were ordered back to Texas, whence they came. There, it was said, they will be disbanded.

This set-back, especially the preference given to negro troops, angered the Texans, and they have been threatening revenge. It was at first proposed that they should was at first proposed that they should go over to the negro camp, which is adjacent to theirs, disperse the negroes and prevent them from leaving on the Berlin; but the idea that seemed to meet with the greatest favor was to go down to Newspaper Row and hang the editor of an evening newspaper, which has denounced the white immunes very severely and is considered responsible for the countermanding of the order sending the regiment to active service. Two hundred men were to march to Newspaper Row and lynch the editor.

The matter was called to the attention of Col. Riche, commanding the regiment, and forty armed men were at once detailed to Newspaper Row to set as a protection to any newspaper man who might be assaulted by the soldiers. The guard has been ordered on duty all night.

DEAD SOLDIER C. N. BLISS'S CLERK

Young Giesemann Was in the "Dry Goods Company" of the Seventy-first. In the sanitary report from Gen. Shafter published in the papers yesterday morning the death of Private Arnold Giesman, Company K. Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, was reported. The cause of death was given as malarial fever. The correct name is Giese mann. Yesterday afternoon the soldier's father, who lives at 183 East Eightieth street, called at the Army Building to see if he could get any more confirmation of the report. No one there, of course, knew anything about the

one there, of course, knew anything about the matter.
Young Giesemann was 18 years old. He joined the regiment last February, just a week after his eighteenth birthday, collisting in Company K, known as the "dry goods company," on account of the number of men in the dry goods trade who are mombers of it. Giesemann was a clerk for Bliss. Fabyan & Co., the senior member of which firm is the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior. At the request of the young man's father, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, a member of the firm, wrote to Secretary Bliss yesterday morning asking that some arrangement be made by which the body may, if possible, be brought home.

SUPPLIES FOR MERRITT'S MEN.

Beef and Vegetables to Be Sent to Them

from Melbourne, Australia. Washington, Aug. 16.—The War Departmen has made a contract through the United States onsul at Melbourne providing for the delivery of 2.500 tons of fresh beef and a large quantity of vegetables at Manila for the subsistence of Gen. Merritt's troops.

This beef and vegetables will last the army for three months, the beef being kept frozen and the vegetables sufficiently chilled to preserve them in good condition. The beef costs 8 cents a pound and the vegetables 3 cents a pound.

NEW METAL FOR SMALL COINS ? Twenty-five Tons of an Aluminum Alloy

Made for Government Use. PITTERUEG, Aug. 16.-The Pittaburg Reduc tion Company to-day shipped twenty-five tons of aluminum to be used by the Government for experiments in making coins of the smaller deexperiments in making coins of the smaller de-cominations. The metal, which is known as "No. 12 coin alloy," consists of copper, zine and ferro-manganese with the aluminum. It is rolled into plates one-eighth of an inch thick and cut into sheets 12 by 24 inches for ahipment. This is the second large Govern-ment order supplied by the reduction com-pany, and it is supposed that the new metal is a success for coining.

WHEELER PRAISES 71ST. AND NOMINATES COL. ROOSEFELT FOR

Has a Good Word Even for the Spaniard -No Ambush at Les Guasimas-It Was All in the Day's Work - You Can't Take Fortified Positions Without Less. Gen. Joseph Wheeler passed through town resterday en route to Washington, to which place he had been summoned by the Secretary of War. At Camp Wikoff the summons was beleved to mean that he had been appointed a Peace Commissioner, and the presumed ap-

When seen at the Hotel Waldorf Gen. Wheeler

pointment aroused enthusiasm.

PRESIDENT.

speke in praise of the Seventy-first Regiment. With the same training as the regulars the Seventy-first would make as good a body of men as there is in the world," he said. "Of that I am firmly convinced. The charges that have been made against it are essentially unfair and untrue. There were elements in that regiment of truly wonderful courage, as I know myself. Here were 300 men, I was told, who had never fired a gun in their lives. They were put alongside the trained and splendidly armed regulars, and were judged by comparison with them. The Seventy-first's man were armed with old Springfields, with black powder and when they fired were at once made a target. They were tired, wet, without sleep, and worn out by the alternative of the hot, tropical sun and the drenching rains and dews, had waded through the river, and their boots were heavy with sand and water. In that state, suddenly, for the first time they were attacked and by a withering fire. No wonder there was some onfusion. There would have been in any body that was not made up of veterans. While forming on the next ridge they had lost many of their men. In spite of it all they did magnifi-"Perhaps a little jealousy, very natural or

the part of the fighting regulars who were not spoken of so much in the newspapers, had something to do with the reports that came out. We heard the echoes of it in camp.

"The critics, in their laudable zeal for the regulars, who did such splendid fighting, forgot that the Seventy-first was New York shome regiment, and that it was its fortune to come regiment, and that it was its fortune to come right a city where the great newspapers are printed, so that what is said gets a wider hearing than if it were printed at Montauk in the local paper, if there is one. It was all very natural and very wrong. There was no cause for jealousy, no more than there was cause for charging confusion upon the brave men of the Seventy-first." the part of the fighting regulars who were no

Seventy-first."

The General paid a high compliment to the Spaniards as fighters. The men were brave and their officers very fine fellows, he said. When Las Guasimas was mentioned and the report that the rough riders were ambushed, he showed much spirit.

"It is all nonsense to talk of ambush." he are it it came out exactly as it was planned.

report that the rough riders were ambushed, he showed much spirit.

"It is all nonsense to talk of ambush," he said. "It came out exactly as it was planned. We lost some nien, yes! But nothing like the number the Spaniards lost. You cannot attack fortified positions without loss. The men who brought the reports of the ambush were as usual, the men who went to the rear, out of the fight. They strike the reporters first there. We had laid our plans the night before and carried them out according to programme. I looked the ground over myself with Castillo, the Cuban, and made up my mind to attack. Overnight Castillo drew some rough sketches of the ground for me and then went to sleep. We were to attack in the early morning. When I sent word to him that I was ready he was still asleep, and, as we couldn't wait any longer, we went ahead, leaving him to follow when he got ready with his 200 men. They didn't come. We went cautiously ahead, holding our fire for fear of killing some Cubans—there had been a good many of them around—until we struck the enemy and made sure of him. Then we rushed him. He ran. That was the thing to do, and is every time. Nothing is gained by temporizing with an enemy when you have him in front and mean to attack. It costs just as many lives as to go at him and have done with it. This is what I told Gen. Shafter on the ship: Now, when we land we must get at them quick. We have but little time to do it in.

and mean to attack. It costs just as many lives as to go at him and have done with it. This is what I told Gen. Shafter on the ship: 'Now, when we land we must get at them quick. We have but little time to do it in. There will be yellow fever here, and what we have to do must be done in a hurry.' It was done, and it had the desired effect. The enamy was afraid of us after that. He thought he had us, for he was much stronger than we and behind earthworks. We drove him out and it demoralized him. If any one was ambushed at Las Gnashmas, I guess it was the Spaniards."

The old General's eyes shone as he pletured his victorious fight, with Roosevelt and the rough riders in the wan.

"They are a splendid body of men." he said, "magnificent, and splendidly led. They were picked men, every one, and charged like veterans. Cols. Wood and Roosevelt were men of extraordinary value in an army. Roosevelt is a born fighter. Whether in the camp or in the field, he was to be depended on always. He is perfectly fearless, and his men follow him with absolute devotion. When the fight was over and we went aboard ship I told him that we ought to show the best and cleanest ship when we came into port and the finest lot of men, and I guess we did. We had an inspection and a cleaning up, and you saw us march off in some sort of style, didn't you? Those rough riders would do anything you would ask them, from storming San Juan hill to washing the ship. "I had a good chance of observing Roosevelt during the week we were at sea from another point of view than that offered by the camp. He is a charming fellow. The thing that impressed me most about him is his absolute integrity. Some men have integrity about money, others about their personal conduct. Hoosevelt has both; and more than either, the official integrity that makes him the trare man he is. The has both; and, more than either, the official integrity that makes him the rare man he is. The people of New York want him for their Governor. That is entirely creditable to them. The people of the United States will want him to govern them next, and they will have him for their President. I told him so on the ship, and he laughed a good deal. I said it was a clear case of the people wanting to have their way, and they would have it, as is their habit. Certainly it would be hard for them to make a better choice. Boosevelt is able, energetic and most loyal."

r choice. Roosevelt is able, energetic and ost loyal." Jen. Wheeler took a train for Washington last

PROBLEMS WE MUST SOLVE. The Cabinet Discusses Questions Regarding Our New Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The government of the additional territory to come under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, as a result of the operations of the protocol signed ast week, is a matter presenting new and un-

result of the operations of the protocol signed last week, is a matter presenting new and unexpected problems, the consideration of which is engaging the serious and almost undivided attention of President Mckinley and his Cabinet. At the meeting this morning it was decided that the head of each department should undertake to work out the details of the several branches of government over which he presides, providing the force necessary to make them successful and effective.

Thus the Secretary of the Treasury will look after the financial matters, the Attorney-General after the operations of the courts, and the Postmaster-General after those relating to the distribution of the mails.

Not much attention was given to the report sent out from Santiago last night that at a conference of American and Cuban military officers in that city a proposition was favorably discussed that the United States should pay the soldiers of the Cuban Army for their services in the revolution for the past three years, amounting to about \$15,00,000. It was humorously suggested that this was out forward for the purpose of ameliorating the temperature in Santiago in the absence of the refrigerating accommodations to which the Americans had been accustomed in this country. One of the Cabinet said that certainly its coolness ought to produce a livery decided drop in the thermometer within the radius of its influence.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG CAMP.

Thirty Thousand Men Under Gen. Graham to Be Under Canvas Near Barrisburg. HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 16.-Major-Gen. Graham and his staff, with one company of the Signal Corps and the Ninth Ohio Infantry Battalion (colored), arrived at the new camp near this city to-night and established the head-quarters of the Second Army Corps. Other troops will arrive during the night, and for the next ten days troops from Camp Aiger and Thoroughfare Gap will head this way.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quarter-master-General of the United States Army, is here directing the preparations for the big camp. It is said that not fewer that 30,000 troops will be under canvas here before the end of the present month. Sixteen thousand mea are already under orders to move this way. talion (colored), arrived at the new camp near

RECORD OF WOUNDED AND SICK. Medical Department Compiling Data Regarding Fully 45,800 Mea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Medical Department of the army through its officers in the field is making a complete record of all cases of sickness and wounds among the soldiers. There have been up to this time about 45,000 sick and wounded. The record will be far superior to the one kept during the civil war, and will be of invaluable use in determining the validity of pension claims.

The Celtic Sails With Supplies The refrigerator steamer Celtic sailed yesterday for Cuba and Posto Bloo with supplies for the armies.

TIST IN THE SANTIAGO FIGHTS. A Member of the Regiment Tells of the

Part It Took in the Buttles This is an extract from a letter written by a member of the Seventy-first Regiment to a

rlend in this city: "IN CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 30 am starting to write you a good long letter on the battle here on July 1 and 2, and will try and make it as interesting as I possibly can. We received word on Thursday night, June 30. that we would break camp the next morning at 3 o'clock, and we were up bright and early and started on the march toward fantiago before daylight. The road was in a terrible condition, it having rained all day on Thursday, and it was almost impossible to make any headway marching. We arrived at a field about 8 o'clock and took our proper place in our brigade with the Sixth and Sixteenth regineats. We were then, I should judge, about two miles from the hill we took that day. We remained there for about an hour and

then moved forward. We had only been marchng about five minutes when we met several Cubans bringing back some of their dead and rounded. We learned that the Spaniards had been firing shells at one of our batteries a short listance ahead of us and that a shell had burst, killing and wounding several Americans and Cubans. We soon received orders to throw away our rolls and haversacks and then de-ployed as skirmishers and marched along a road toward the front. We did not go far before we discovered that we were near the firing line, and the bullets were whistling over our heads in a very lively manner. We had no orders to go on the firing line and remained where we were lying in the road for a couple of ours, and the way the bullets came whistling brough the grass and trees over our heads was enough to weaken the heart of the bravest We lost most of our men right there in the road. We seemed to be right in line with the were hit. I could not realize, however, that anything was going to happen to me, and I lay there in the road smoking with some of my comrades until we received orders to go to the front. Front.

"In the meantime the regulars had taken
San Juan hill, which was the key to the situa-

there in the road smoking with some of my comrades until we received orders to go to the front.

In the meantime the regulars had taken san Juan hill, which was the key to the situation, and we went up there to help them hold it. A person from reading reports of the battle could never realize what a great charge our regulars made when they took that hill and blockhouse. It was quite a task to walk up the hill with a gun and ammunition, but when one takes into consideration that our men had to fight their way up the hill, the enemy being in iront of them behind trenches. I tell you too much praise cannot be given the regulars who drove the Spaniards out of their trenches, firing upon them as they retreated toward the city.

I shall never forget the feeling of exhilaration, I might say, intoxication, that pervaded our company as we charged up the hill after the regulars, for while the fire from the enemy was pretty hot and in spite of the fatigue we felt we went to our work with the enthusiasm of schoolboys on a vocation. When we reached the top of the hill our company immediately went into the blockhouse, or toward it (some never got inside, for we were ordered back) and began firing. We were soon sent around to the right of the hill and thereafter were held as the reserves to hold the hill. The firing ceased at sunset and we slept on our arms that night.

During a part of the night we threw up breastworks and dug trenches for protection. On Saturday morning the firing opened up red hot, both artillery and infantry, and continued in a lively manner all the morning, but in the afternoen it was somewhat lighter. On Saturday night about 10:30 o'clock we were aroused and sent on the firing line. When I was aroused the firing was very heavy, and I thought we had been finned by help I was a roused and sent on the firing ine. When I was aroused the firing as one of the hill surface of the trop of the regiment improves we will be sent on our right, and that we were in for a hard night's fight. It only lasted, however, f

Effective Measures Taken by the Women's

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association was held yesterday at the Windsor Hotel to consider further plans for the relief work at Montauk Point. The work in the made at the meeting yesterday by Mr. A. J. McIntosh to put his steam yacht Marion at the disposal of the association, to be used in earrying supplies to Montauk Point and also to the

different hospitals about the harbor.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the Director General of the association, will go to Camp Wikoff to-day and intends to take up permanent quarters there. The association decided yesterday to provide a large tent for Mrs. Walworth's headquarters if unable to get the only frame building in any way available near the camp. With Mrs. Walworth will go her daughter, Miss Reubina Walworth, who intends to been for some time a nurse at the Government hospital at Fort Monroe. She is a Vassar gradnate and has taken a special course in the hos

pitals here.

The yacht placed at the disposal of the association will make her first trip to Montauk Point to-morrow, loaded with supplies. Mrs. Walworth reperted yesterday that the two trained naie nurses from the Mills Training School sent by the association to the camp were already at work there, and that a special French chef for the diet kitchen will go down to-day.

Prench chef for the diet kitchen will go down to-day.

At a concert held recently by Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont at Millbrook, Conn., \$450 was raised for the association. One hundred dollars of this has been sent to Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee for the relief work at Pablo Beach, Fla. Mrs. Lee, besides being a Vice-President of the association, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the work in Florida. The rest of the money raised by Mrs. Lamont will go to buy supplies for Montauk Point. Arrangements have been made to supply the hespital at Fort Monrow with \$100 a week to improve the meas there. Shoes, underclothes, and socks have been sent to Health Officer Doty at Quarantine in response to a special request from him. ponse to a special request from him.

REVENUES IN CONQUERED LANDS. The Cabinet Discusses the Matter of Customs

Duties in Cuba and Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Owing to other engagements. Attorney-General Griggs and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department did not get together to-day to consider the question of how and by whom the customs hould be collected in Cuba and Porto Rico pending the transfer of the jurisdiction and con-trol over those islands from Spain to the United States. The subject was, nowever, discussed by the Cabinet, and it may not be necessary for Measrs. Griggs and Meiklejohn to take any setton.

Mesars. Griggs and Meiklejohn to take any action.

Mr. Meiklejohn said that immediately upon the receipt of official notice that Manila had come into possession of the United States forces in the Philippines, the tariff schedule arranged by the Treasury Department and sent over there with the first expedition that sailed from San Francisco would be promulgated here and put into effect at Manila. Charles H. Evans, an old customs expert of the Treasury Department accompanied the first expedition to the Philippines, and, under Gen. Merritt, would have charge of the collection of customs there.

COUNT CASSINUS CONGRATULATIONS. The Ambassador of Russia Sends Us His Felicitations Over Peace Prospects.

Washisoton, Aug. 16.-The State Department posted this bulletin to-day: Besides the congratulatory note of the

Italian Ambassador felicitating the Government of the United States on the signature of ment of the United States on the signature of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, the Sec-retary of State received on the night of the 13th inst. a telegram from the Ambassador of Rus-sia. Count Cassini, who is now sojourning at Narraganeett Pier, by which he tendered his congratulations upon the conclusion of the protocol, which assures a peace slike glorious to this country and honorable to our adver-saries of resterday."

MAILS TO HAVANA TO-DAY.

POST OFFICE EMBARGO ON SPAIN AND HER COLONIES BAINED.

Letters Will Be Carried by a Ward Line Steamer Steamship Schleswig Clears for Havana and Matanzas - Porto Rican Ports Apparently Treated As Domestic. At twenty minutes to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following telegram was received at the General Post Office from the Superin-

tendent of Foreign Mails in the Post Office De-partment at Washington: "Despatch mails for Havana per steamer Lydia to-morrow. Mails for Spain will be lespatched per steamer Normandie next Sat-

rday, 20th inst." This means that the interchange of mails beween the United States and Spain and her colonies, which was prohibited in an order is-sued at the outbreak of the war, will be resumed at once.

The Government authorities at Washington have received proposals to carry mails to Cuba from several steamship companies. Of these offers that of the Ward line required the more immediate consideration for the reason that the German steamship Lydia, chartered by the company, sails for Havana to-day.

for instructions as to whether he should send mail by the vessel. The telegram quoted above is the reply.

Among the matters which presented themselves to the Government officials for consideration when the peace preliminaries had been settled was the question as to what extent it settled was the question as to what extent it would be advisable to revoke the order issued at the beginning of the war with Spsin, prohibiting the sending of mail to that country or its colonies, until Havana was actually in the control of the United States. Until there was a modification or revocation of that order no mail could be sent to any Cuban port excepting Santiago. If the order were entirely rescinded full interchange of mail between the United States and Spain would be permissible, and whether this was desirable until a permanent conclusion of peace was more fully assured was a question that received the careful consideration of the Government.

Since the outbreak of the war mail for Cuban ports deposited in the Post Office here has been

that received the careful consideration of the Government.

Since the outbreak of the war mail for Cuban ports deposited in the Post Office here has been returned to the senders as far as possible, so that there has been but a small accumulation of Havana mail in the General Post Office. It is believed, however, that this will be considerably increased before the Lydia sails by the announcement that the mail restrictions have been abolished, as Postmaster Van Cott has received many inquiries from business mea and others during the last few days as to when mail communication with Havana would be resumed.

and others during the last few days as to when mail communication with Havana would be resumed.

Besides the Lydia, the Norwegian steamships Brattan and Adria, chartered by shipping firms here, are also announced to sail for Havana during this month, but the date for their departure has not yet been decided upon.

Preparations are making in shipping circles for extensive steamship traffic between New York and Porto Rican ports. Among the carliest in the field is the Red D line company, which will despatch the steamship Abydes to Ponce on Aug. 24, and the Quebec line, which will send the steamship Carlibbee to the same port on Aug. 27.

It is believed that these two companies, whose vessels ply, respectively, between New York and Venezuelan and West Indian ports, will hereafter establish direct and regular lines to Ponce and San Juan, Porto Bico.

Last Saturday 175 sacks of mail were sent from here to Ponce, and there is accumulating in the General Post Office another lot which promises to be qually large.

The clearance of vessels for Cuba and Porto Rico began at the Custom House yesterday morning when the German steamship Schleswig received her clearance papers for Havana and Matanzas. She was cleared by W. D. Munson, and carries a full general cargo, including a large amount of provisions. Havana will be the first port she will make. Application for clearance papers for the Schleswig was made on Monday, but they were withheld pending instructions from Washingston. The following order, under which her clearance was made, was received yesterday morning by Collector Bidwell from T. B. Sanders, Acting Commis-

on atonday, but they were withheld pending instructions from Washington. The following order, under which her clearance was made, was received yesterday morning by Collector Bidwell from T. B. Sanders, Acting Commissioner of Navigation:

"On compliance with law and regulations vessels may clear to ports in Cuba, and vessels, United States, to ports in Porto Rico.

The phraseology of this order was thought at the Custom House to indicate that, the Treasury authorities took the position that Porto Rico was aiready really United States territory, as the clearance of cargoes for that island was limited, as in the coastwise trade, solely to United States territory, as the clearance of cargoes for that island was limited, as in the coastwise trade, solely to United States vessels. As yet so vessel has applied for clearance to a Porto Rican port, but pending orders to the contrary to the Custom House will give a clearance to United States vessels applying in the same manner as clearance is granted to any foreign port, not withstanding the apparent tendency to place Porto Rican ports in the coastwise category. This, it is thought, may result in some foreign vessel making formal application for clearance to Porto Rican ports in the soastwise category. This, it is thought, may result in some foreign vessel making formal application for clearance to Porto Rico. This application would be rejused by the Custom House, and, in an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, a definite ruling may be made as to whether Porto Rican ports are at the present time foreign or domestic ports.

Another question that is interesting the Custom House officers relates to clearances to Cuban ports. The clearance process is the same as to any foreign port. In the case of the shipments to Bantiago the entry will be made with the representative of the United States Government in charge there: but in the case of shipments to Hawana and other ports still is Spanish hands, the entry will no doubt be made with the Epanish authorities, who will collec win the Spanish authorities, who will collect the Spanish customs duties upon the cargoes. The local Custom House officers are wonder-ing what will become of these duties, and, though Cuba has been allottediunder the peace protocol to the United States, whether there will ever be any accounting to Uncle Sam for the duties thus collected by the Spanish officers.

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Growing Sentiment for Annexation-Con gressman Dingley's Views. Boston, Aug. 16.-The Globe to-night pub-

ishes a despatch from Rockland, Me., in which Congressman Dingley is quoted as follows in one difficult to dispose of and cannot yet be reckoned with. It is interesting to note the

growth of public opinion all over the country for the complete annexation of the group. From all parts of the country this cry is heard "A most important point is the attitude of the eligious press and the Christian Church, which is practically a unit for annexation. This great element of our population we would naturally expect to find arrayed against a proposition of

departure from our established national policy. In this instance, however, the reason is obvious. They feel that it would be a crime to turn the Philippines back to the incompetent rule of Spain, and the alternative must be a government by this country. The influence of

government by this country. The influence of this great conservative element of our population must exercise potent weight in determining this queeton of the Philippines.

I look to see a large and prosperous business growing out of the relations between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico. Ultimately the islands will become Americanized by the influence of our people going there to develop their resources and the introduction of our life and spirit. Cuba I look to see ultimately annexed. While our disclaimer of territorial aggrandizement made in declaring war was honestly meant, and I doubt not it so understood by the world, events transpiring appear to indicate that the island is unequal to self-government. If this shall prove to be true, there can be no other course possible than for the United States to remain in power there. In time these islands can be so brought under American influence as to render them possible of government under the State system that prevails with the whole country."

ONE SOLDIER STABS ANOTHER. Murder in the Camp of the Eighth Califor

OARLAND, Cal., Aug. 16.-James V. Meador, private in Company C, Eighth California Volun-teers, fatally stabbed David Ury of the same company at Camp Barrett this morning. The men quarrelled over money matters. Ury had loaned Meador \$3, and then Meador loaned the money to another comrade for a few days, charging 25 per cent interest. Ury heard of the transaction and expressed indignation at

charging 25 per cent interest. Ury heard of the transaction and expressed indignation at Meador's act.

They quarrelled just after reveille, and Meador started toward Ury with a kuffe. The latter kept him off with a bayonet. After this clash Ury started for Capt. Barnes's tent to place the matter before him, and Meador followed. Just before they reached the officers' quarters Meador stepped up behind his companion and plunged a kuffe into his throat. Without a word Private Ury fell, blood gushing from the wound near the jugular vein. He cannot live. Meador was at once taken into custody.

New York Soldiers Dead at Camp Thomas CHATTANOGA, iTenn., Aug. 16.—Private Cronen of Company D. Twelfth New York. residence New York city, and Private Eric Hayden of Company G. Fourteenth New York, residence Brooklyn, died to-day. Their semans will be integred at Chaitenough. ROYAL

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"ME next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st. To secure listing in it, contracts for Tel-ephone Service should be made during ephone Service should be made duri August, NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. mith St.

COULDN'T RAISE THE COLON THUS Lieut. Hobson Makes Experiments with Air Bags, All of Which Burst.

Lieut. Hobson, accompanied by representa-tives of A. Schrader & Son, the Consolidated Safety Valve Company and the Crosby Valve Company, with Mr. Chapman, Vice-President of the Merritt-Chapman Company; S. P. Dodge of the Mineralized Rubber Company and Capt. C. E. Delanoy, left Pier 18, East River, at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning on the tug J. Fred Lohman and went down the bay to the dock of the Merritt-Chapman Company, Clifton, S. L. arriving there at 11 o'clock. The barge Henry Seymour awaited the party, and active preparations were at once begun for the experiments with the air bags to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. On the deck of the Seymour was a large wooden crib, 12 feet long, 7 feet wide

tobal Colon. On the deck of the Seymour was a large wooden crib. 12 feet long. 7 feet wide and 8 feet high, which was to be sunk to represent the hull of a ship. Bags were to be placed in this under water and the test made of their lifting capacity.

The construction of the crib was not satisfactory to Lieut. Holson, however, and the experiment was not carried out. It was also intended to carry on the operations yesterday in Gravesend Bay, where it was supposed a depth of eighty or ninety feet of watercould be obtained, but on account of the failure of the crib to come up to expectations the trip was postponed and the experiments held on the dock. The first experiment was with a three-ply bag six feet long and three feet wide. The bag was placed on the dock adjoining the barge and compressed air was forced into it.

Lieut. Hobson stood on the deck of the barge with gauge in hand noting the number of pounds pressure as the bag became more and more distended. Suddenly there was a cannon like report, and the bag split in ribbons. Tha gauge showed that there had been fifteen pounds to the square inch pressure.

Another new bag, this one of four ply, was carried on the dock and subjected to the samatest. This one broke at a pressure of sixteen pounds to the square inch. After these two trials Lieut. Hobson and party had lunch in the cabin of the Seymour.

About 2 o clock a bag fifteen feet long and

trials Lieut. Hobson and party had lunch in the cabin of the Seymour.

About 2 o'clock a bag fifteen feet long and six feet wide was pinced on the dock and a relief valve furnished by the Crosby Valve Company was attached. Lieut, Hobson again stood with gauge in hand as the air was slowly being forced into the bag. When the gauge in the Lieutenant's hand recorded six pounds the bag burst and the experiments were given up for the day. J. R. Grant of New York was present and exhibited a bag of his invention to Lieut. Hobson, but no trial under forced pressure was made with it.

At the conclusion of the work Lieut. Hobson said he was disappointed with the tests of the bags, as all of them had gone to pieces. Before leaving he left directions with Capt. Andrews of the Merritt-Chapman Company for the building of a new crib. The party returned to New York on the tug Lohman.

GRAND TETON ASCENDED.

A Great Feat of Climbing Achieved by Four Mountaineers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16 .- One of the most stirring feats in American mountainearing was accomplished at 4 P. M. on Aug. 11, when State Auditor W. O. Owen and his party scaled the Grand Teton, planted the American flag. took observations and erected a monument upon its summit. The seent was made under the auspices of the Hocky Mountain Club and the party was composed of W. O. Owen. Frank Spalding of Denver, St. John Shive, and Frank Peterson. Previous attempts were made by Michaud in 1863, Stevenson and Langford in 1872, Wilson and Yount in 1870, Cooper in 1877, Owen and Dawson in 1861, Owen in 1867, and all were un-successful.

Dawson in 1861. Owen in 1867, and all were unsuccessful.

The ascent was made from the saddle, thence up the west face, north of the ley Niche. The aneroid indicated 18,800 feet. The ascent and return occupied seventeen hours.

The vertical walls and precipies present physical features that had heretolore been deemed as offering an impassible barrier to the boldest and most experienced elimbers. The Grand Teton forms the summit of the watershed between Jackson's Hole Valley in this State and the drainage into the Lewis or Snake River is lighted.

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